

NEAR END OF CRUISE

Albatross Goes to San Francisco Soon.

"If you should happen to meet some wild eyed fisherman who comes from Mokapu point and tells a story of a strange steamer that came within an ace of going ashore on the point the other night and got away just in time to save herself, don't you imagine that you have a big piece of news in sight for although a steamer did describe almost those same antics she was never in any danger, and we are the steamer," said Captain Thomas of the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross on Saturday, while the other officers on board enjoyed a hearty laugh.

It seems that during her sounding and dredging cruise the Albatross' commander decided one evening to approach Mokapu Point to make soundings and he approached quite close in shore to make his work as complete as possible. The fishermen in the vicinity saw the strange vessel and in a few minutes decided that she was going to destruction. They prepared lights in their boats and on shore to warn her and momentarily expected the fine steamer to go ashore, but nothing of that nature happened. As soon as Captain Thomas had completed his work he sailed quietly away leaving the fishermen wondering as to the fate of the craft which had approached so near the shore, yet had got off in safety.

The Albatross returned from a fifteen days' cruise on Saturday and her work for the United States Fish Commission in Hawaiian waters is now nearly completed. On leaving Honolulu on July 9 she went to the Penguin Bank to take soundings and dredge. From there she went to Hawaii and made a sounding and dredging cruise right around that island for a distance of 1000 fathoms out from shore. Leaving Hawaii she continued her work along the weather side of Maui, where a very favorable bottom for dredging work was encountered, and then worked on through the Molokai channel, up the Kaiwi channel, and around the northern side of Oahu Island, coming into Honolulu from the direction of Barber's Point.

On July 21 the vessel will go to Bird Island, an uninhabited speck on the ocean 200 miles from Honolulu. Here she will complete work that she was engaged upon some time ago. She will sound and dredge all around the shore and make investigations on the island itself. On her previous trip there the surf was beating so heavily that the Albatross was unable to land anyone on the island. Captain Thomas found a bank there over which the water is very shallow. This bank is about eight miles off the island and he wishes to complete a survey of it. On the way back from Bird Island the Albatross will do some work around Nihoa Island, arriving here about August 14.

Dr. Jordan, chief scientist for the Commission in the Pacific Islands, is now in Samoa doing the same class of work as he did in Honolulu about a year ago. It is expected that he will return to Honolulu on the Oceanic liner Sonoma on August 18, and if he is satisfied that his work is completed in the Hawaiian waters the Albatross will sail for San Francisco at once. On arrival at the Coast she will probably undergo some repairs, as the class of work she is doing does considerable damage to a steamer's equipment.

Dr. Gilbert, who represents Dr. Jordan in the work in Hawaiian waters, told a reporter that the dredging done by the Albatross on this trip was about the same as that done previously but that several new kinds of deep sea life had been secured. He describes the deep water about these islands as simply teeming with forms of life—many of them very novel and beautiful. The Albatross has carefully preserved on board an enormous collection of fish and other deep sea life from these waters.

Between Waianae and Barber's Point the dredges brought up a great many shrimps of different varieties, eleven kinds of shrimps coming up from the bottom in one haul.

Off Waialua two sharks were caught and clinging to the bodies of the sharks were found one of the strangest of all fish—the remora, or suck fish. This fish has its sucker on the back of its head and when it once fastens to a shark's body it is impossible for the shark to get it off.

Among other sea curiosities secured were some strange varieties of sea urchins and a peculiar starfish. The latter is a peculiar and new kind of starfish and Dr. Gilbert describes it as about six inches across, of a bright red color, and as thin as the kind of pancake that a New Hampshire farmer's wife would make for the "bird man." Dr. Gilbert said that it was so thin that it was a very hard matter to preserve it and before being placed in spirits he had it put between two boards which were bound very closely together and then placed in the specimen jar. There were other forms of sea life too numerous to mention, and the hold of the Albatross is simply a vast aquarium inhabited by denizens of the deep sea.

From a geological point of view this latest cruise of the Albatross might also be termed a success for she found in sounding and dredging that the sea bottom and slopes of the Island of Hawaii were very rough, indicating that the lava bottom is not of so great an age as that on the other islands, and that the old view that Hawaii is the youngest island of this group is correct. There are some people who believe that Penzance Bank will some time be found to be the crater of a new volcano and that by its eruption many years from now a new island will be created.

KAHULUI'S RACE MEET

Reviving Some of the Old Glories There.

MAUI, July 27.—The racing meeting to be held at Spreckels' Park, Kahului on August 12th promises to be the great event of the year on the Hawaiian turf. It will recall the magnificent days when John Cummings, Gay, Fred Horner, Colonel W. H. Cornell, Bob Ballentine and others preferred to race their famous horses at Kahului rather than at Honolulu. These were the old days when His Majesty Kalakaua, Claus Spreckels, Hon. Sam Parker and every other sporting man of note in the kingdom was to be seen in the Kahului grand stand.

Secretary David L. Myers of the Maui Racing Association is in Honolulu and as the agent of the association has by making certain concessions induced most of the owners of Honolulu race horses to promise to attend the coming meeting.

R. Ballentine will take three horses to Maui, Amario, Molly Connors and one other, William Lucas will send two horses, Gus Schuman, two Bellinas, three D. H. Davis, one, and there is a probability that several other Honolulu racers will go.

The principal concession made to Honolulu people was the removal of the condition that to make a race it was necessary that four horses enter and three start. Now it is that three enter and two start. Then the "outsiders" have persuaded the Maui Association to add another trotting race to their program for the 240 class, with a purse of \$200 for the winner. Stalls are to be provided for the horses with a barrel of water in each, and every facility possible given. To make the attendance at the races large all the plantations in the vicinity will give a holiday to their employees on August 12th, Puenene, Wailuku, Paia and probably Hamakua plantation included. People that rarely visit the race course will be present on the 12th.

The Hilo band, with twenty-two men and musical instruments, will discourse music during the day.

There is every probability that the Hilo aeroplan will be present and make an ascension in his balloon from racing park.

Altogether the program of entertainment is a worthy one and should attract an unusual gathering of spectators from Central Maui and Honolulu and Hilo as well.

HAWAII'S FISHES.

They Are Being Classified at Stanford University.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, July 17.—Berton Warren Evermann, agent of the United States Fish Commission and joint author with Dr. Jordan of the large recent work on "The Food and Game Fishes of North America," has arrived at Stanford University from Washington, D. C., bringing with him the fishes collected during the summer of 1900 by the Jordan-Evermann expedition to the Hawaiian Islands. Dr. Evermann will remain here until after President Jordan's return the latter part of August, and probably through September, until all the specimens collected about Hawaii have been thoroughly worked over, classified and compared with the shore fishes of other Pacific waters, our Western coast, Japan, Samoa and the farther Polynesian islands.

Strike of Mello Girls.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 19.—The local retail grocers' association has endorsed the telephone girls' strike and ordered all Iowa telephone operators removed from their places of business. A strike of electricians and linemen at Davenport was ordered today and it is expected that this order will also affect the Bell system in Rock Island. The Central girls in these cities are being organized for the purpose of going out in sympathy with the Des Moines operators, linemen and electricians who are fighting the Iowa company. Vandals, presumed to be strike sympathizers, cut two cables last night as a result of which East Des Moines is without telephone service. Numerous wires were also cut in West Des Moines.

Trade With South Africa.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Further inquiries at Cape Town into the trade situation in South Africa tend to show that the increase of American trade is solely owing, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune, to the war in freight rates from New York to South Africa. So far most of the increase is in produce and breadstuffs. American flour ousting Australian and Argentine. All complain of the conservatism of the British, who refuse concessions, says the correspondent, which are cheerfully granted by pliant and energetic Americans.

Cholera at Manila.

MANILA, July 17.—The Municipal Board of Health of Manila has decided to remove 40,000 natives from the slums to suburban camps in an effort to check the spread of cholera here. The object is to clean and disinfect the disease centers. The camps will be similarly conducted. The municipality owns the grounds, builds the camps and feeds the indigent persons.

Pope Displeased.

ROME, July 19.—The Pope is said to be displeased with the action of the "Luzon" appointed to confer with Judge Taft in regard to Filipino lands in the Philippines and has dissolved the commission. He is willing to treat with Taft personally. On the other hand, it is said that the conference has reached a happy conclusion.

OAHU HAS HAD TIDAL WAVES SINCE LAST MARCH

They Began With the Great Rains and Have Continued Uninterruptedly Since—Cause May Be in the Aleutian Islands.

IT seems to be a well attested fact that for the past three months there have been unusual movements in the ocean surrounding these islands, and perhaps extending over a large portion of the Pacific. The automatic tide gauge in the harbor of Honolulu began immediately after the heavy rain of March last to show a series of small irregularities in the record precisely similar to those of so-called "tidal waves" heretofore noticed; small, it is true, but nevertheless unmistakably there on the sheets of paper upon which the pen traces the daily line.

As these continued day after day it was thought that some obstruction in the gauge itself might be interfering with the regular flow of the sea into the well that contains the floats. A complete overhauling was made, new piping was introduced for bringing in the seawater, and everything was put in good order. The waves still continued, only more pronounced than before, especially at slack water, and about twenty minutes each in average duration, with a vertical rise and fall of three or four inches. It was impossible that the ordinary wind wave, which lasts but a few seconds, could produce the curve. Nor could varying waves passing over the surface of the water in the harbor lower the level in this case, which they sometimes do, for the rise and fall has continued in calm weather just the same. Finally an em-

ploye of the survey office was directed to actually measure the height of sea level at intervals of six minutes for a period of two hours. His measurements proved to the satisfaction of all concerned that the record of the instrument truly represented the movements of the sea.

That these movements are actually tidal waves would also appear from the testimony of native fishermen, given to the Rev. Mr. Westervelt and published a short time since in the columns of The Advertiser, namely, that there were unusual advancing and receding currents in the localities where their nets and lines were let down for fishing, thus seriously interfering with their work. These localities would be likely to be near channels or entrances through the reefs. Mr. Westervelt had not heard of the tide gauge record, and of course was not at all biased thereby. The writer of this has also other independent testimony from native sources. The natives have previously noticed such phenomena in times of volcanic disturbance.

It would seem then to be clearly established that some cause, whether near or remote, it is impossible to tell, is disturbing the regular rise and fall of the tides. It is a significant fact that the average time interval from one wave crest to another is just about what it has been in previous scientific observations, namely, about twenty minutes. The cause may be in the Aleutian Islands, or in some unvisited part of the vast Pacific, or it may be near Hawaii. It is somewhere, and its persistence is remarkable.

CURTIS J. LYONS.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE HOLDS AN INTERESTING SESSION

THE Farmers' Institute held its meeting at the Y. M. C. A. hall with a fair sized crowd in attendance.

On the stage with Jared G. Smith, president of the Farmers' Institute, and D. L. Van Dine, secretary, were Franz Buchholz, the well known agriculturist of Kona, Hawaii, and Byron O. Clark of Wahiawa Colony, Oahu. Much of the time of the meeting was given over to general discussion of addresses made by the president and the other principal speakers, pertinent questions being:

How can the products of the small farmer be marketed?

How can the small farmer compete with the Chinese huckster?

Both questions were answered in a way to indicate that quality and variety would solve the first, and quality, variety and price the second.

Jared Smith gave an excellent address, in part as follows:

In Hawaii farmers are exceedingly few, but there is, nevertheless, a very general interest in all matters pertaining to the growing of plants or the raising of animals. The highest industrial development of Hawaii is a subject in which all here cannot help but be interested. Whether we be kamaiaina or malihini, native-born or carpet-bagger, all alike must have faith in the future of the islands. Thus far the agricultural development of the island group has been one-sided. The community has been standing on one leg and that leg has been developed to far greater proportions than the rest of the body. If sugar is prosperous the community fattens. If sugar declines we all become lean and hungry. There are still 1,500,000 acres of uncultivated arable land, much of it virgin, and this I believe capable of supporting an additional population of 200,000 souls. It is necessary if Hawaii is to get out of the habit of standing on one leg, that there be an influx of American farmers. Let the people of Hawaii get together and work to secure immigration.

He was followed by Mr. Buchholz, who told of the splendid agricultural and gardening facilities in Kona. Sugar was grown there with remarkable success, as also was coffee. Rubber trees planted eighteen months ago are now fifteen feet in height. Apple trees imported three years ago are thriving. The finest grades of grapes are produced and some of the vines of the muscadelle variety attained a length of thirty feet in six months, and Mr. Buchholz has now a large crop of grapes. Strawberries grow all the year around, figs and pineapples grow with remarkable celerity. Celery and beans come up very well, but turnips spoil easily. Sugar beets attain to enormous size. Sugar cane grows finely in an elevation of 2000 feet, especially the yellow bamboo variety. As to rice, violets and other of the finer varieties of flowers, Mr. Buchholz says they grow profusely. With proper man and transportation for the products the agricultural possibilities of Kona. There was good soil everywhere.

"I think in time to come," said he, "Kona will be the farming district of this country, and the district to supply Honolulu with food stuffs. Cultivation is cheaper here than anywhere else in the islands."

"Well, now, how can all these things be turned into cash?" inquired one of the audience. Mr. Buchholz replied that he had come only to tell of Kona's cultivating possibilities and not about selling the products. He thought the

great trouble in selling was the desire of the Honolulu middleman to make money too fast.

Another gentleman said one feature of the agricultural development of the islands was the presence of the Chinaman. He thought the white farmer cannot compete with him. He had heard small farmer talk for eleven years, but until this question was solved he thought the possibilities would be limited.

Mr. Ross of Kamehameha differed from the disserter. The small white farmers could compete profitably. One of the latter's faults was his poor business capacity. He generally exhibited his products in an unattractive and shoddy form. Truck grown at Kamehameha was sold profitably. Don't use a lousy horse in taking the truck about, and compete in price with the Chinaman, were his suggestions. Any civilized person would prefer to buy from a white farmer if the price was the same.

Still another gentleman said the secret in raising produce lay in variety and quality.

Jared Smith spoke of the eastern bean saying it was a profitable industry in these islands. It was a cash crop and would not rot when ripe. It was a industry which would prove a boon to the homesteader. The beans had a standard value. It was the cash crop of the world. A paper on the castor oil bean industry, prepared by C. Koelling of Koolaukoku, Oahu, was read, in which he said he had imported the best machinery for hulling and extracting and produces as good oil as is produced elsewhere, and markets it all here, although a little has been sold in San Francisco. There is not enough manufactured, however, to export and a fair price is received here. He thought any man could successfully raise the beans.

Byron O. Clark of Wahiawa Colony, Oahu, spoke in part as follows:

He considered the agricultural possibilities of the islands and especially of Wahiawa as promising as could be found in most agricultural sections, and very superior as to climatic conditions. He considered the future prosperity of the small farmer as assured so far as Wahiawa was concerned, their own great need was capital to make necessary improvements, purchase improved labor-saving machinery and implements and add to the stock of milch cows and work horses. They had fully demonstrated the profitable growing of pineapples, which, with the establishment of two canneries in the near future, alone assured prosperity to the community. Dairying and growing of most of various kinds for the local markets offer greater inducements to the live stock interests than can be found in most farming sections. The impression generally prevails that thousands of acres are necessary to raise live stock. It would be better for Hawaii if every pound of meat and dairy product were imported than to have the present pastoral interests, when considering the whole, conducted as they have been. We have outgrown the pastoral age. Experiment stations were needed in the producing sections of the Territory.

A discussion which followed covered butter raising, standard of milk, cheese making, cattle, rice growing, etc. Mr. Clark said that the principal thing which the soil of the islands lacked was phosphate. This affected all manner of animals.

W. H. Rice of Lihue spoke of areas for horses and cows and the difference of the seasons on the mainland and in Hawaii in which certain grasses are best for them. Alfalfa grows so well that he cuts about every twenty-five days, except in winter. He finds considerable profit in selling buffalo grass for

TALK OF CABINETS

Balfour's Plans in the Dark as Yet.

LONDON, July 19.—Cabinet making is the absorbing subject of discussion here. During the week the public was regaled with more or less shrewd prophecies but no intimations were given out by the inner circle of the intentions of the premier, A. J. Balfour, regarding the successors of the ministers who have already resigned or as to how far the changes in the ministry may be expected to extend. It is undeniable that a very large section of the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists are strongly dissatisfied with the ministry as at present constituted, and it is increasingly apparent that in spite of all parliamentary eulogies of Mr. Balfour many Unionists believe that a government of greater strength and capacity could have been established with Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, as leader. The opinion is freely expressed on all sides by Unionists as well as the Liberals that interests of the empire nowadays are so vast and complex that they are sorely in need of the oversight of a man of broader and more forceful powers, who should be disassociated from the atmosphere of constant debate over the details of such measures for instance as the education bill, or the question of releasing Patrick A. McHugh, the member of Parliament from North Leith, from the penalty of contempt of a petty Irish court.

The appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to the premiership would have been received with cold disfavor by the opposition and would have been a red rag to the Anglo-phobes, but nevertheless there is a multitude of government supporters who would be glad to have him as chief, and the Associated Press is informed from sources of undoubted authenticity that Mr. Chamberlain's claim to the premiership would have been recognized as being better than Mr. Balfour's had he not when Mr. Balfour presented himself urged Mr. Balfour's succession against his own.

One important and strong point of the late administration which has not yet become generally known and appreciated and which it is feared Mr. Balfour will not fully inherit, was Lord Salisbury's persistent resistance to Emperor William's efforts to entangle Great Britain in an alliance with Germany. These efforts have been made at intervals since 1895, and are likely to be renewed now that Lord Salisbury has retired.

The chief immediate cause of apprehension, however, is that Mr. Balfour will be unwilling to either radically reduce the size of the unwieldy cabinet, now numbering 19, or make sweeping changes in it. Nowhere is its complete reconstruction more earnestly urged than among the Conservatives themselves, some of whom profess to fear that unless the ministry is strengthened its support in the House of Commons will rapidly dwindle. The Conservatives are doubtful whether Mr. Balfour is sufficiently resolute to recreate the ministry against the wishes of most of his present official associates. The consensus of best informed conservative opinion points to a list of appointments something like the following as being the most likely.

Mr. Hanbury, the president of the Board of Agriculture, to succeed Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, the announcement of whose resignation was not received with favor by the Conservatives, with the exception of those who desire to see the post of the exchequer filled by a man committed to the principle of preferential trade with the colonies.

Other candidates mentioned for the exchequer are the Rt. Hon. James W. Lowther, former parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs; Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, who is not considered to be a financial man; and Edgar Vincent, former financial adviser to the Egyptian government and ex-governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople.

It is now considered probable that Earl Halsbury will be succeeded as Lord Chancellor by Sir R. B. Finlay, at present attorney general. The manner in which Lord Halsbury exercised his prerogative in the appointments of judges has caused considerable dissatisfaction. It is asserted that many of the appointees do not reach the high standard previously maintained in the English courts.

Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will probably be succeeded by the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, or the Earl of Dudley. If the Duke of Marlborough is appointed it will be due to his wife's popularity as much as to the duke's merits. The duke's name is also mentioned as the possible successor of the Earl of Hopland as governor-general of Australia.

Should Mr. Ritchie resign the home secretaryship George Wyndham, now chief secretary for Ireland, is considered a promising candidate.

Lord Ashbourne's position as Lord Chancellor of Ireland is apparently threatened. The Rt. Hon. J. J. Edward Carson, the solicitor general, and the Duke of Devonport are strongly urged to succeed Lord James of Hereford in the anomalous position of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Lord Hopland is a secondary possibility.

The resignation of Lord George Hamilton as secretary of state for India is considered probable. J. Austin Chamberlain, eldest son of Joseph Chamberlain, may have a place in the cabinet.

He considered, as did Mr. Clark that Ireland was a good thing for the soil in some respects.

Among those who took part in the discussions were Jared G. Smith, E. P. Experiment Station; Franz Buchholz, San Kona, Hawaii; Byron O. Clark, Wahiawa, Oahu; W. H. Rice, Lihue, Kauai; H. O. Krauss, Kamehameha; W. P. Thomas, Wahiawa; H. J. Thomas, Honolulu; C. J. Austin, Honolulu; and J. R. Higgins, Honolulu.

DECEMBER THIRD

A Date that Will Never be
Forgotten by One
Woman.

"I will never forget the third day of December, 1901, as long as I live," said Mrs. H. A. Fletcher, of No. 221 West Hamoak street, Manchester, N. H., to a reporter recently.

"For on that day," she continued, "I received a shock of an unexpected character. It was so severe that the sight of my right eye was affected, making me to see objects double. I was confined to my bed about four weeks, at one time being told by the doctor that I could not get well. When I could leave my bed I was in such a nervous state that I could not sleep at night. I would get up and sit on a chair until completely tired out and then go back to bed and sleep from exhaustion."

"Nothing seemed to help you?" ventured the reporter.

"Nothing that the doctor gave me did much good," replied she. "After being under his care for six weeks and not seeing any improvement, I gave up hope until my sister, Mrs. Loveland, of Everett, persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began taking them with the result that I experienced relief the second day. The first night after taking the pills I lay awake only a short time and the second night I rested well. From that time I slept well every night and soon got well and strong."

"My niece has taken these pills for weak nerves and poor blood and found them very beneficial."

In order that there could be no doubt as to the genuineness of her statement Mrs. Fletcher made affidavit to it before William W. Forbes, a notary public, at Manchester on July 25, 1901.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only effect a cure in cases similar to the one above, but, acting directly on the blood and nerves, are an unfailing remedy for such diseases as partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness in either male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT—TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of W. H. Halstead, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased intestate.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Geo. Horner and Chas. Wilcox, administrators of the estate of W. H. Halstead, wherein they ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made discharging them and their surties from all further responsibility as such administrators.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the court room of the said Court at Wailuku, Island of Maui, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Wailuku, this 23rd day of July, 1902.

By the Court: L. R. CROOK, Clerk.

2404—July 29, Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT—TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Forsyth of Pulehu, Kula, Maui, deceased intestate.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

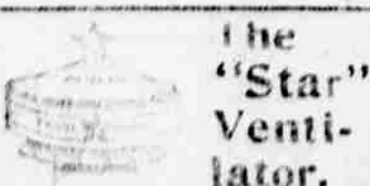
On reading and filing the petition of George Forsyth of Pulehu, Kula, Maui, alleging that Thomas Forsyth of said Kula died intestate at said Kula on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1902, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered, upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to said George Forsyth.

It is ordered, that Wednesday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the court room of this Court at Wailuku, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, July 22nd, 1902.

By the Court: L. R. CROOK, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.

2404—July 29, Aug. 5, 12, 19.



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Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles.

Ornamental, Storm Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates, sent for illustrated booklet of our capabilities, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Former Wright of the S. S. Nevada reports the arrival of the bark tymp and the barkentine Archer at the entrance to the Golden Gate on the Nevada was coming out on July 18.